

Although regretting the necessity which re-
sults from the militia, every citizen
should feel proud of the spirit with
which the National Guard responded
to the call of the Government. It was a splendid
demonstration of the strength and
loyalty of the citizen-soldier. It was
manifest, too, that the National
Guard is very efficient, and provision should
be made to supply the lack. The Adjutant
General should be authorized to have
completed for \$100,000, and recom-
pensed for the same amount be appropriated
for this purpose at the present time.
The honorable fact that the controversy
over the National Guard is not a
question of the right of the
citizen-soldier to have his
employment should have to be
brought about by properly. Such a result
should be a permanent one, and
should not only help but preclude the
cause of the National Guard.
The presence of military troops
in the streets of the United States
have the right of labor difficulties. Employees
of the National Guard should be
allowed to join the National Guard.

It has long been the policy of the State to give legitimate encouragement to agriculture by the provision of public money. Such legislation, if it be conceded, should be carefully drafted, so that the public money should be expended on those. One-fourth of the population of the State is directly dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, and the remaining three-fourths are vitally interested in the prosperity. Whatever can wisely be done by legislation to improve the condition of the farmer will meet the approval of the whole people. An expenditure of a million dollars have been appropriated for agricultural purposes. A State agricultural experiment station has been established, and the most accurate scientific and economical methods of farming, and the most profitable methods has been determined. A special commission has been appointed to encourage dairy farming; a meteorological bureau has been established to issue forecasts of the weather, and the most profitable appropriations have been given to State and county fairs, to farmers' institutes, and for the dissemination of information on diseases among cattle.

The people will not begrudge this large expenditure, and liberal State aid in agriculture are sufficiently commensurate to the outlay. The recent tendency, however, of agricultural legislation has been to legislate in a haphazard and often misdirected efforts, that has become pretty much a matter of legislation for the sake of legislation, and not of a well considered or practical policy. Legislative energy and disposition are not concentrated so as to

The establishment of a comprehensive bureau of agriculture, consolidating under one administration all the agencies now existing, would enable the State to adopt and carry out a definite and intelligent policy, and would remove the cause, although I share the popular distrust of new governmental bureaus, am convinced that

If it is the desire of the people that the State should absolutely own two or three million acres of the forest-lands, it is not probable that they would be acquired at once by right of eminent domain. The State would have to be comprehensive and decisive, and perform in this way its duty to be vastly more economic than the private owners. The State would have to be guided by principles. If on the other hand, the State is indifferent as to whether the ownership of the forest-lands is in the hands of private persons or in the State, so long as the forest-lands are preserved, the purpose of preservation can probably be accomplished without the aid of the State. It is well known that vast tracts of the Adirondack forest-lands are now owned and controlled by private associations, and are used mainly for purposes of recreation. These large tracts are not owned by the State, but are nevertheless guarded against the danger of denudation by a sufficiently liberal contract between the owners and the State. The State can secure the main purpose of the public preservation of the forest-lands by being so much interested in the preservation of their lands as the State could possibly be, and some of the forest-lands would be willing to enter into an agreement with the State, on the basis of a consideration of forest protection and preservation, to be paid by the State and exemplified by the State's refusal to remove the lands would refrain forever from removing the

So far as the Executive can ascertain, there seems to be a strong current of popular sentiment in favor of the present mode of appointment of the election of delegates to the Legislature. It is believed that at the Tuesday of February next, at the general election in November, The expense of an election in the several counties will be about one hundred thousand dollars, which should be paid to the taxpayers if possible. The present convention is somewhat faulty in construction, and it is believed that it is not authorized to be of doubtful constitutionality in a province authorizing the appointment of a minority representation to labor and agriculture in order to increase the strength of the Legislature. It is believed that the election of delegates should be concentrated to make the representation by the ordinary means of the Legislature, and that the representation should also have been allowed to women suffragists, as the bill originally proposed for the election of delegates to the Government is unconstitutional, the suggestion that the election of delegates should be secured by the ordinary means of the Constitution. While it may be conceded that the present mode of election of delegates when applied to the election of the President of the United States is a simple expedient for its application to the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The present mode of election of delegates to the Legislature is a simple expedient for its application to the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The present mode of election of delegates to the Legislature is a simple expedient for its application to the election of delegates to a constitutional convention.

[illegible]

Wednesday Jan. 4th.

French Ginghams,
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Scotch Ginghams, Cheviots
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